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(21) 出願番号	特開平9-30140	(71) 出願人	00020956 大塚製薬株式会社
(22) 公開日	平成9年(1997)2月14日	(72) 発明者	東京都千代田区神田町2丁目9番地 野田 公俊
(31) 優先権主張番号	特開平8-335462	(74) 代理人	千葉県四街道市美しが丘3丁目6番4号 井野士 青山 義 (外1名)
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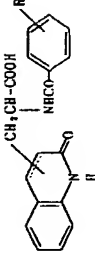
(54) 【発明の名称】 生体内増殖型細菌性感染症治療剤

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 A D P-リポリン化阻害作用に基づく新しい生体内増殖型細菌性感染症治療剤を提供する。

【解決手段】 一般式

【化1】



(式中、Rはハロゲン原子)で示されるカルボキシリル誘導体またはその塩を有効成分とする生体内増殖型細菌性感染症治療剤。

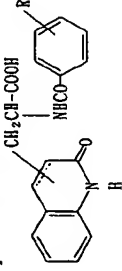
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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 一般式

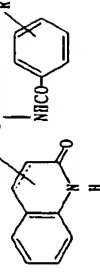
【化1】



【式中、Rはハロゲン原子を意味し、カルボキシリル骨格上の置換基の置換位置は3位または4位であり、またカルボキシリル骨格の3位と4位間の結合は1重結合または2重結合を示す】で示されるカルボキシリル誘導体またはその塩を有効成分とする生体内増殖型細菌性感染症治療剤。

【請求項2】 有効成分が2-(4-クロロベンゾイルアミノ)-3-(2-キノン-4-イル)プロピオン酸

【化2】



(1)

【式中、Rはハロゲン原子(フッ素原子、塩素原子、臭素原子またはヨウ素原子)を意味し、カルボキシリル骨格上の置換基の置換位置は3位または4位であり、またカルボキシリル骨格の3位と4位間の結合は1重結合または2重結合を示す】で示されるカルボキシリル誘導体またはその塩、好ましくは、2-(4-クロロベンゾイルアミノ)-3-(2-キノン-4-イル)プロピオン酸またはその塩を有効成分とするA D P-リポリン化阻害作用に基づく、生体内増殖型細菌性感染症治療剤に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】上記一般式(1)で示されるカルボキシリル誘導体およびその塩は特開63-35623号公報に記載されており、それらが抗腫瘍剤として有用であることも知られている。さらに特開平3-74329号公報にはそれらの化合物が胃がん治療剤としても有用であることが記載されている。1990年のWHOの統計によれば、世界中の全死者の1/3は感染症によって占められ、その中でも急性呼吸器感染症、下痢症、結核の死亡者が最も多く、この3疾患で年間死亡者が1000万人に達していると思われる。近年の国際交通の増加と高速化により、人々の各国間の往来は益々頻繁になり、それに伴って問題になるのは、人の移動と共に広がる重大疾患の拡散である。特に発生頻度の高い、旅行者下痢症と呼ばれる腸管感染症には、病原性大腸菌、サルモネラ属、病原性ビブリオ(コレラ菌、腸炎ビブリオ)、赤痢菌、カンピロバクター属等

またはその塩である請求項1に記載の生体内増殖型細菌性感染症治療剤。

【請求項3】 腸管感染症が生体内増殖型細菌性腸管感染症である請求項2に記載の治療剤。

【請求項4】 2-(4-クロロベンゾイルアミノ)-3-(2-キノン-4-イル)プロピオン酸またはその塩および抗生物質を有効成分とする生体内増殖型細菌性腸管感染症治療剤。

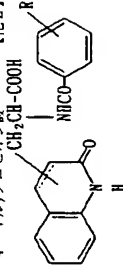
【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、A D P-リポリン化阻害剤、特に、増殖型大腸菌、サルモネラ属、病原性ビブリオ(コレラ菌、腸炎ビブリオ)、赤痢菌などに代表される生体内増殖型細菌による腸管感染症、なかんづく腸管感染症の治療剤に関する。さらに詳しくは、一般式

(1)

【化2】



(1)

どの感染性疾患が挙げられる。

【0003】コレラはコレラ菌の感染によって生じる急性水様性の下痢を主とする非常に死亡率の高い疾患である。この水様性下痢の発症機構は次のように考えられている。

1. 経口摂取されたコレラ菌が小腸粘膜に付着・定着  
2. C T (コレラトキシン) を産生  
3. C T が腸管上皮細胞のアデニレートサイクラーゼを活性化  
4. c A M Pを上昇させる  
5. c A M P依存性のC l-チャネル(C l P R)を紹介してコレラの主症状である水様性下痢を引き起こす。

すなわち、コレラ菌や百日咳菌等はG蛋白(グアニンヌクレオチド(C T PとG D P)を特異的に結合する蛋白質)をA D P-リポリン化することによってその下痢にある情報伝達を阻害する導薬である(前記生薬、14(3)、181-186(1995)、飯田昭也、余明順、本田英樹)。導薬による細胞応答は、受容体刺激が促進性(G s)ならびに抑制性G T P結合蛋白質(C l)を介して、アデニレートサイクラーゼ活性をそれぞれ増加、抑制する系で、数多くの受容体からみられる。この系より細胞内サイクリックA M P(c A M P)濃度が増加し、c A M P依存性蛋白質リン酸化酵素(A-キナーゼ)活性が変化し、構能蛋白質のリン酸化により導かれ、A D P-リポリン化に利用されるN A D H、A D P-リボースとニコチンアミドが結合した構造をもち、c A D P-リボース部分が蛋白質へ転移する反応がA D P-

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7  
ブルロニクフ-68  
ラウリル硫酸ナトリウム  
ポリビニルピロリドン  
ポリエチレングリコール(カルボワックス1500)  
ポリエチレングリコール(カルボワックス6000)  
コーンスターチ  
乾燥ラウリル硫酸ナトリウム  
乾燥ステアリン酸マグネシウム  
エタノール

30.0g  
15.0g  
15.0g  
4.5g  
4.5g  
30.0g  
3.0g  
3.0g

10  
ーンでふよい、乾燥ラウリル硫酸ナトリウムおよび乾燥ステアリン酸マグネシウムを加え混合し、打錠機で所望の形状に圧縮する。上記の芯部をワニスで処理し、タルクを散布し湿気の吸収を防止する。芯部の周囲に下塗り層を被覆する。内服用のために十分な回数ワニス被覆を行う。錠剤を完全に丸くかつ滑らかにするためにさらに下塗り層および平滑被覆が適用される。所望の色が得られるまで着色被覆を行う。乾燥後、被覆錠剤を包いて均一な光沢の錠剤にする。

【0017】本発明化合物、クエン酸、ラクトース、リン酸二カルシウム、ブルロニクフ-68およびラウリル硫酸ナトリウムを配合する。上記配合物をNo.60スクリーンでふるい、ポリビニルピロリドン、カルボワックス1500および6000を含むアルコール性溶液で湿式粒状化する。必要に応じてアルコールを添加して粉末をペースト状にする。コーンスターチを添加し、均一な粒子が形成されるまで混合を続ける。No.10スクリーンを通して、トレイに入れ100℃のオーブンで12〜14時間乾燥する。乾燥粒子をNo.16スクリーンで4-40μmの範囲にふるい分け、2-(4-クロロベンゾイルアミノ)-3-(2-キノン-4-イル)プロピオン酸 5g  
ポリエチレングリコール(分子重:4000) 0.3g  
塩化ナトリウム 0.9g  
ポリオキシエチレンソルビタンモノオレエート 0.4g  
メタ重亜硫酸ナトリウム 0.1g  
メチルパラベン 0.1g  
プロピルパラベン 0.02g  
注射用蒸留水 10.0ml

乾燥化合物濃度 (mM)	相対活性 (%) ± S.D.
0	100 ± 3.6
0.2	98.8 ± 8.6
0.5	92.7 ± 3.3
1.0	91.6 ± 1.9
2.0	70.1 ± 2.3
5.0	16.5 ± 0.2

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ブルロニクフ-68  
ラウリル硫酸ナトリウム  
ポリビニルピロリドン  
ポリエチレングリコール(カルボワックス1500)  
ポリエチレングリコール(カルボワックス6000)  
コーンスターチ  
乾燥ラウリル硫酸ナトリウム  
乾燥ステアリン酸マグネシウム  
エタノール

30.0g  
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【0018】製剤例3  
2-(4-クロロベンゾイルアミノ)-3-(2-キノン-4-イル)プロピオン酸 5g  
ポリエチレングリコール(分子重:4000) 0.3g  
塩化ナトリウム 0.9g  
ポリオキシエチレンソルビタンモノオレエート 0.4g  
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1.0	91.6 ± 1.9
2.0	70.1 ± 2.3
5.0	16.5 ± 0.2

【0019】上記パラベン類、メタ重亜硫酸ナトリウムおよび塩化ナトリウムを併用しながら80℃で上記の約半量の蒸留水に溶解する。得られた溶液を40℃で冷却し、本発明化合物、つぎにポリオキシエチレングリコールおよびポリオキシエチレンソルビタンモノオレエートをその溶液中に溶解する。次にその溶液に注射用蒸留水を加えて最終的な濃度調整し、適当なファルマセーバーを用いて微細濾過することにより微細して、注射剤を調製する。

【0020】【凍結乾燥】  
アゾマシアンツェイ  
アグマシアンツェイ  
I. Ruda II ADP-ribosylation of cell membrane proteins by streptococcal α-toxin and leukocidin in rabbit erythrocytes and polymorphonuclear leukocytes; EPRS Lett., 1989, 281, 185-190)を用いておこなった。すなわち、5.0mMのリン酸カルシウム緩衝液(pH7.5) (5mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1.00μM グァノシン-3-リン酸 (GTP), 1.00μM [アデニン-<sup>14</sup>C] NAD (60000cpm), 2.0mM ジチオスレイトール (DTT), 2.0mM アグマシアンおよび卵白アルブミン (0.1mg/ml) を含む) に1μgの

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コレラトキシンAリブアズニット (CTA) および被検試料を混合し (全量300μl)、30℃で3時間作用させた。この反応液から50μl採取し、0.5×2cmのカラムにつめたダウエック (Dowex) AG1-X2 (ハイオナド社製) に通して未反応の [アデニン-<sup>14</sup>C] NADを除き、形成される [アデニン-<sup>14</sup>C] ADP-リボシル化アグマシンのカウントを測定した。この [アデニン-<sup>14</sup>C] ADP-リボシル化アグマシンの形成を指標に、凍結乾燥によるADP-リボシル化アグマシンの形成を求めた。上記試験において、試験化合物として本発明化合物の2-(4-クロロベンゾイルアミノ)-3-(2-キノン-4-イル)プロピオン酸を用い、上記反応系に0〜5.0mMの溶液として添加、反応させた。また対照として蒸留水を用いた。試験化合物のADP-リボシル化アグマシンの相対活性は、対照の値を100%として算出した相対活性で示した。その結果を表1に示す。その結果から明らかに、本発明化合物はADP-リボシル化アグマシンの阻害作用を有する。

40  
【表1】

乾燥化合物濃度 (mM)	相対活性 (%) ± S.D.
0	100 ± 3.6
0.2	98.8 ± 8.6
0.5	92.7 ± 3.3
1.0	91.6 ± 1.9
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5.0	16.5 ± 0.2

9  
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【0018】製剤例3  
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【0018】製剤例3  
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塩化ナトリウム 0.9g  
ポリオキシエチレンソルビタンモノオレエート 0.4g  
メタ重亜硫酸ナトリウム 0.1g  
メチルパラベン 0.1g  
プロピルパラベン 0.02g  
注射用蒸留水 10.0ml

乾燥化合物濃度 (mM)	相対活性 (%) ± S.D.
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5.0	16.5 ± 0.2



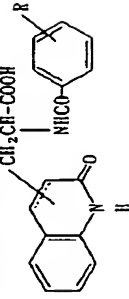
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## CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]  
[Claim 1] General formula [\*\* 1]



It is the living body endotoxin mold bacterial infection therapy agent which makes an active principle the carbostyryl derivative shown by [R means a halogen atom among a formula, and the permutation location of the substituent on this carbostyryl skeleton is the 3rd place or the 4th place, and association of a between indicates the 4th place of 1-fold association or double association to be the 3rd place of a carbostyryl skeleton], or its salt.

[Claim 2] The living body endotoxin mold bacterial infection therapy agent according to claim 1 whose active principle is a 2-(4-KURORU benzoylamino)-3-(2-quinolone-4-IRU) propionic acid or its salt.

[Claim 3] The therapy agent according to claim 2 this whose infectious disease is living body endotoxin mold bacterial enteric infection.

[Claim 4] The living body endotoxin mold bacterial enteric infection therapy agent which makes an active principle a 2-(4-chlorobenzoylamino)-3-(2-quinolone-4-IRU) propionic acid or its salt, and an antibiotic.

[Translation done.]

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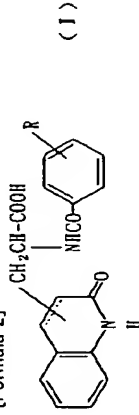
## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the therapy agent of the infectious disease by the ADP-ribosylation inhibitor and the living body endotoxin mold bacteria especially represented by toxigenic *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella*, a pathogenic vibrio (*Vibrio cholerae*, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*), the dysentery bacillus, etc., and \*\*\*\*\* enteric infection. It is a general formula (I) in more detail.

[Formula 2]



R means a halogen atom (a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, or iodine atom) among [type]. The permutation location of the substituent on this carbostyryl skeleton is the 3rd place or the 4th place, moreover -- a carbostyryl skeleton -- three -- place -- four -- place -- between -- association -- one -- a pile -- association -- or -- a duplex -- association -- being shown --] -- being shown -- a carbostyryl derivative -- or -- the -- a salt -- preferably It is related with the living body endotoxin mold bacterial infection therapy agent based on the ADP-ribosylation inhibition activity which makes an active principle a 2-(4-KURORU benzoylamino)-3-(2-quinolone-4-IRU) propionic acid or its salt.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The carbostyryl derivative shown by the above-mentioned general formula (I) and its process are indicated by JP.63-35623B, and it is known that they are also useful as antitumor drug. Furthermore, it is indicated by JP.3-74329A that those compounds are useful also as a gastritis therapy agent. According to statistics of WHO in 1990, it is said that it was occupied according to an infectious disease, and there are most deceased of acute respiratory infections, diarrhea, and tuberculosis, and the annual death toll amounts to 10 million people with these three diseases also in it one third of all the deceased in the world. By an increment and improvement in the speed of recent years of international traffic, the traffic between people's each country is becoming still more frequent. In connection with it, diffusion of the serious disease which spreads with migration of people becomes a problem. Infectivity diseases, such as toxigenic *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella*, pathogenic vibrio (*Vibrio cholerae*, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*), a dysentery bacillus, and the genus *Campylobacter*, are mentioned to the enteric infection especially with high occurrence frequency called traveler's diarrhea. [0003] Cholera is a disease with the very high death rate which makes a subject diarrhea of intense \*\*\*\*\* produced by infection of *Vibrio cholerae*. The onset device of this \*\*\*\*\* diarrhea is considered as follows.

1. *Vibrio cholerae* by which the ingestion was carried out causes the \*\*\*\*\* diarrhea which is

the cardinal symptom of cholera to the tunica mucosa intestini tenuis through Cl-channel (CFTR) of the 5.cAMP dependency to which production 3CT raises [ adhesion / fixing 2CT (cholera toxin) ] activation 4.cAMP in adenylate SAIKURAZE of an intestinal tract epithelial cell. That is, a cholera toxin and a pertussis toxin are toxins which check the signal transduction on the lower stream of a river by carrying out ADP-ribosylation of the G protein (protein which combines a guanine nucleotide (GTP and GDP) specifically) (pathophysiology, 14 (3), 181-186 (1995), Tetsuya Iida, \*\*\*\*\*). It is the system which an acceptor stimulus minds promotion nature (Gs) and control nature GTP binding protein (Gi), and increases adenylate cyclase activity, respectively, and the cell response by the toxin controls, and many acceptors see. From this system, intracellular cyclic AMP (cAMP) concentration fluctuates, cAMP dependency protein-kinase (A-kinase) activity changes, and it is led by the phosphorylation of functional protein. Although NAD used for ADP-ribosylation has the structure which ADP ribose and nicotinamide combined, it calls ADP-ribosylation the reaction which this ADP ribose section transfers to protein. This reaction was discovered in 1968 as a reaction in which a diphtheria toxin carries out a catalyst. The target protein of a diphtheria toxin is EF2 (peptide chain elongation factor), since it will lose a function if ADP-ribosylation of EF2 is carried out, expanding of a peptide chain stops on a ribosome and it results in cell death.

[0004] Cholera toxin is a typical A-B mold toxin, and consists of a B subunit which participates in association to A subunit which has activity, and a receptor. A subunit is that in which A1 peptide of 21.8kDa(s) and A2 peptide of 5.4kDa(s) carried out the S-S bond, and five B subunits have combined one B subunit to one A subunit by 11.6kDa(s). A1 peptide discovers the activity as cholera toxin, and it needs reduction of the S-S bond between A1 peptide and A2 peptide. CT which B subunit combined with the cell by having made GM-1 ganglioside on a cell membrane into the receptor, and combined with GM1 through B subunit is incorporated by endocytosis (endocytosis). A1 peptide of cholera toxin carries out ADP-ribosylation of the alpha subunit of trimer G protein (Gs), and activates adenylate SAIKURAZE this alpha subunit of whose by which ADP-ribosylation was carried out is an effector. Although cholera toxin (A1 peptide) is that which carries out ADP-ribosylation of the alpha subunit of Gs (that is, A1 peptide starts an ADP ribose radical from NAD, and has the ADP-ribosyl transferase activity transferred to the target protein of Gsalpha), in order that the ADP-ribosylation of Gsalpha by this CT may control the GTPase activity of Gsalpha, adenylate SAIKURAZE is maintained by the activated state, consequently intracellular cAMP concentration rises continuously. For this reason, while the water absorption through the Na<sup>+</sup>-Cl<sup>-</sup>-symport system on an intestinal lumen side cell membrane is controlled, secretion of Cl-ion through Cl-channel is promoted and the superfluous body fluid secretion (diarrhea) to an intestinal lumen is caused as total. Therefore, if the activity of the cholera toxin which *Vibrio cholerae* produces can be checked and detoxified, it will be thought that the fundamental therapy of cholera is attained.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] With various kinds of above toxin mold bacterial enteric infection diseases, ADP-ribosylation is involving, and since it is thought by checking the ADP-ribosyl transferase that the fundamental therapy of this infectious disease is possible, development of the drug which has such ADP-ribosyl transferase inhibitory action is desired.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] As a result of repeating research variously in order to find out the drug which has ADP-ribosyl transferase inhibitory action in view of the above-mentioned actual condition, this invention persons have the carbostyryl derivative shown by said general formula (I), and the ADP-ribosyl transferase inhibitory action in which a 2-(4-KURORU benzoylamino)-3-(2-quinolone-4-IRU) propionic acid or its salt was excellent above all, find out that it is useful for the therapy of living body endotoxin mold bacterial infection, and came to complete this invention. Carrying out a deer, this invention offers the therapy agent of the carbostyryl derivative shown by said general formula (I), and the living body endotoxin mold bacterial infection which makes an active principle a 2-(4-chlorobenzo ylmino)-3-(2-quinolone-4-IRU) propionic acid or its salt above all. The living body endotoxin mold bacterial infection therapy agent of this invention can also be prepared in the gestalt of the compounding agent

which blended the carbostyryl derivative further shown by said general formula (I), or its salt and antibiotic. As an antibiotic used for the gestalt of this compounding agent, tetracycline antibiotics, such as new quinolone system antibiotics [ such as NAFUROKISASHIN, enoxacin, ofloxacin, SHIPUROKISASHIN, lomefloxacin, tosyl FUROKISASHIN, FUROKISASHIN, and levofloxacin. ], for example, a tetracycline, tetracycline hydrochloride, tetracycline metaphosphate, and oxytetracycline hydrochloride, can be illustrated, for example.

[0007] The living body endotoxin mold bacterial infection therapy agent of this invention is prepared by the gestalt of common physic pharmaceutical preparation with the above-mentioned antibiotic by request in the carbostyryl derivative shown by said general formula (I), or its salt. Such pharmaceutical preparation is prepared using a diluent or excipients, such as the bulking agent usually used, an extending agent, a binder, moisture adhesive material, disintegrator, a surface active agent, and lubricant. As this physic pharmaceutical preparation, various kinds of gestalten can choose according to the therapy purpose, and a tablet, a pill, powder, liquids and solutions, suspension, an emulsion, a granule, a capsule, suppositories, injections (liquids and solutions, an emulsion, suspension, etc.), syrups, etc. are mentioned as that typical thing. Moreover, it can blend with resin etc. and can also be used, being able to raise sustained-release.

[0008] It faces fabricating in the gestalt of a tablet and a well-known thing can be conventionally used widely in this field as support. For example, a lactose, white soft sugar, a sodium chloride, grape sugar, a urea, starch, a calcium carbonate, Excipients, such as a kaolin, crystalline cellulose, and a silicic acid, water, ethanol, Propanol, simple syrup, grape-sugar liquid, starch liquid, a gelatin solution, A carboxymethyl cellulose, a shellac, methyl cellulose, potassium phosphate. Binders, such as a polyvinyl pyrrolidone, desiccation starch, sodium alginate, Agar powder, the end of a laminaran, a sodium hydrogencarbonate, a calcium carbonate, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, sodium lauryl sulfate, Disintegrator, such as a stearin acid monoglyceride, starch, and a lactose, white soft sugar, Collapse inhibitors, such as cocoa butter, and hydrogenated oil, a quaternary ammonium base. Lubricant, such as a polyethylene glycol, etc. can be illustrated in adsorbents, such as moisturizers, such as absorption enhancers, such as sodium lauryl sulfate, a glycerol, and starch, a lactose, a kaolin, a bentonite, and a colloid silicic acid, purification talc, a stearate, and the end of a boric acid. Furthermore, a tablet can be used as the tablet which gave the usual coating if needed, for example, a sugar-coated tablet, a gelatin encapsulation lock, an enteric tablet, a film coated tablet or an auxiliary rim lock, and a multilayered tablet.

[0009] It can face fabricating in the gestalt of a pill, and a thing conventionally well-known in this field as support can be used widely, for example, disintegrator, such as binders, such as excipients, such as grape sugar, a lactose, starch, cacao butter, hardening vegetable oil, a kaolin, and talc, gummi arabicum pulveratum, powdered tragacanth, gelatin, and ethanol, a laminaran, and agar, etc. can be illustrated. It can face fabricating in the gestalt of suppositories, and a conventionally well-known thing can be widely used as support, for example, the ester of a polyethylene glycol, cacao butter, higher alcohol, and higher alcohol, gelatin, semisynthetic glyceride, etc. can be mentioned.

[0010] When prepared as injections, it is prepared as liquids and solutions, an emulsion, or suspension, and they are usually sterilized, and it is desirable that they are blood and an isotonicity. On the occasion of fabricating in the gestalt of these liquids and solutions, an emulsion, and suspension, all the things commonly used in this field as a diluent can be used, for example, water, ethyl alcohol, propylene glycol, ethoxylation isostearyl alcohol, polyoxy-ized isostearyl alcohol, and polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester can be mentioned. In addition, the salt, the grape sugar, or the glycerol of sufficient amount to prepare an isotonic solution in this case may be made to contain in this therapy agent, and a coloring agent, a preservative, perfume, a flavor agent, a sweetening agent, etc. and other drugs may be made to contain the usual solubilizing agent, a buffer, an apnea-ized agent, etc. in this therapy agent if needed further.

[0011] Although especially the amount of the carbostyryl derivative (I) which should be contained to the drugs of this invention, or its salt is not limited but it is chosen broadly, it is usually 5 - 50

% of the weight preferably one to 70% of the weight among [ all ] a constituent. Others in case the medication method of the drugs of this invention is chosen especially for the specific therapy purpose do not have especially a limit, and a medicine is prescribed for the patient by the approach according to various formulation, a patient's age, the conditions of sex and others, extent of a disease, etc. For example, in the case of a tablet, a pill, liquids and solutions,

suspension, an emulsion, a granule, syrups, and a capsule, it is administered orally, moreover, in the case of injections, it is independent -- it is -- it mixes with the usual water additions, such as grape sugar and amino acid, and administers intravenously -- having -- further -- the need -- -- responding -- independent -- the inside of intramuscular and a hide, and hypodermically -- or intraperitoneal administration is carried out. In the case of suppositories, intrarectal administration is carried out.

[0012] Although the dose of the drugs of this invention is suitably chosen by direction for use, a patient's age, the conditions of sex and others, extent of a disease, etc., the amount of a carbostyryl derivative (I) or its salt is usually good to be good to be referred to as 0.6-50mg per weight per day of 1kg, and to make 10-1000mg of active principles contain in administration unit form voice.

[0013]

[Effect of the Invention] The compound of this invention can check an ADP-ribosyl transferase and can improve various kinds of morbid symptoms started by carrying out ADP-ribosylation of the protein, concrete -- for example, a toxin -- primeval -- the improvement of the shape of diarrhea of the enteric infection by living body endotoxin mold bacteria, such as Escherichia coli, Salmonella, pathogenic vibrio (Vibrio cholerae, Vibrio parahaemolyticus), a dysentery bacillus, and the genus Campylobacter, etc. is mentioned.

[0014]

[Example] Below, the example of pharmaceutical preparation and a pharmacological test are mentioned, and the drugs of this invention are explained still more concretely.

[0015] Example 1 of pharmaceutical preparation 2-(4-KURORU benzoylamino)-3-(2-quinolone-4-IRU) propionic acid 150g Avicel (a brand name, Asahi Chemical Co., Ltd. make) 40g Corn starch 30g Magnesium stearate 2g Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose The 10g polyethylene glycol - 6000 3g Castor oil 40g Methanol 40g this invention compound, Avicel, corn starch, and magnesium stearate are tableted by glycovalx R10mm Khine after mixed polish, it covers with the film coating agent which consists the obtained tablet of the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, a polyethylene glycol -6000, castor oil, and a methanol, and a film coated tablet is manufactured. [0016] Example 2 of pharmaceutical preparation 2-(4-KURORU benzoylamino)-3-(2-quinolone-4-IRU) propionic acid 150g Citric acid 1.0g Lactose 33.5g Phosphoric-acid dicalcium 70.0g Pluronic F-68 30.0g Sodium lauryl sulfate 15.0g Polyvinyl pyrrolidone 15.0g Polyethylene glycol (carbowax 1500) 4.5g Polyethylene glycol (carbowax 6000) 45.0g Corn starch 30.0g Desiccation sodium lauryl sulfate 3.0g Desiccation magnesium stearate 3.0g Ethanol \*\* Amount [0017] this invention compound, a citric acid, a lactose, phosphoric-acid dicalcium, Pluronic F-68, and sodium lauryl sulfate are mixed. Wet granulation of the above-mentioned mixture is carried out with the alcoholic solution which contains a screen, a polyvinyl pyrrolidone, and carbowaxes 1500 and 6000 on No.60 screen. Alcohol is added if needed and powder is used as a paste-like lump. Corn starch is added, and mixing is continued until a uniform particle is formed. No.10 screen is passed, and it puts into a tray, and dries in 100-degree C oven for 12 to 14 hours. A screen, desiccation sodium lauryl sulfate, and desiccation magnesium stearate are added on No.16 screen, it mixes, and a desiccation particle is compressed into a desired configuration with a tableting machine. The above-mentioned core part is processed with a varnish, talc is sprinkled, and absorption of moisture is prevented. An under coat is covered around a core part. Varnish covering of count sufficient [ sake / for oral administration ] is performed. In order to make a tablet completely round and smooth, undercoat and smooth covering are applied further. Coloring covering is performed until desired tone is obtained. After desiccation, a covering tablet is polished and it is made the tablet of uniform gloss.

[0018] Example 3 of pharmaceutical preparation 2-(4-KURORU benzoylamino)-3-(2-quinolone-4-IRU) propionic acid 5g Polyethylene glycol (molecular weight: 4000) 0.3g Sodium chloride 0.9g

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate 0.4g Sodium metabisulfite 0.1g methylparaben 0.18g Propylparaben 0.02g Distilled water for injection 10.0ml [0019] It dissolves in distilled water of the above-mentioned abbreviation moiety at 80 degrees C, agitating the above-mentioned paraben, the sodium metabisulfite, and a sodium chloride. The obtained solution is cooled to 40 degrees C, and a polyethylene glycol and polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate are dissolved in this invention compound and the next into the solution. Next, distilled water for injection is appended to the solution, and it prepares in the last capacity, and it sterilizes by carrying out sterilization filtration using a suitable filter paper, and injections are prepared.

[0020] [Pharmacological test]

Agmatine assay agmatine assay was performed using the approach (Kato I., Noda M.: ADP-ribosylation of cell membrane proteins by staphylococcal alpha-toxin and leukocidin in rabbit erythrocytes and polymorphon: EFBS Lett., 1989, 281, 185-190) to have reported Noda and others. Namely, potassium phosphate buffer-solution (pH7.5) [5mM MgCl2, 100microM of 50mM Guanosine-3-phosphoric acid (GTP), 100microM[adenine-14C] NAD (60000cpm) and 20mM Dithiothreitol (DTT). The cholera toxin A subunit (CTA) and specimen of 1microg were mixed to content] (whole-quantity 300microg), and 20mM agmatine and ovalbumin (0.1mg/(ml)) were made to act at 30 degrees C for 3 hours. 50microg extraction of was done from this reaction mixture, and the index was asked for the rate of inhibition of the ADP-ribosyl transferase activity according formation of this [adenine-14C] ADP-ribosylation agmatine that measured the count of the [adenine-14C] ADP-ribosylation agmatine which lets it pass to Dow-Jones EKKU (Dowec) AG1-X2 (Biorad make) put in the 0.5x2cm column, and is formed except for unreacted [adenine-14C] NAD to a specimen. The 2-(4-chlorobenzo yl amino)-3-(2-quinolone-4-IRU) propionic acid of this invention compound was used as a trial compound, and it was made to add and react to the above-mentioned system of reaction as a 0 - 5.0mM water solution in the above-mentioned trial. Moreover, distilled water was used as contrast. The relative activity which computed the value of contrast as 100% showed the ADP-ribosyl transferase activity of a trial compound. The result is shown in Table 1, this invention compound has ADP-ribosyl transferase inhibitory action so that clearly from the result.

[0021]

[Table 1]

Trial compound concentration (mM) Relative activity (%)\*\*SD 0 100 \*\*3.6 0.2 98.8\*\*8.6 0.5 92.7\*\*3.3 1.0 91.6\*\*1.9 2.0 70.1\*\*2.3 5.0 16.5\*\*0.2

[Translation done.]



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